Amusements and Meetings Co-night.

ACADEST OF MUNIC-2-" Rigoletto." 8-Concert.
BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Sixes and Sevens."
BOOTH'S THEATE-2-" Mother and Son." 8-" Macheth."
DALY'S THEATE-2 and 8-" Cinderolla a: School."
BAYERLY'S MIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" Black Crook."
HAYERLY'S FITTH AYENUE THEATES-2-" Aida." 8"BODEMBH GIR." "Bohemian Girl." S-Goodwin's

* Froliques.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" Hazel Kirke."

PARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Frest, the American."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—2 and 8.

YANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8.15—" Bilice Taylor."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1.45 and 8:20—" Felicia."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" The Rivals."

BUNNELL'S MUSEUM-Cat Show. MASONIC TEMPLE-Entertainment.

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HELP WANTED—7th Page—6th columns.

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MENTRUCTION—6th Page—6th columns.

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Dusiness Monces

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Tichborne claimant's appeal to have the second sentence of seven years set aside has been dismissed. === The Irish Arms bill was passed by a vote of 236 to 26 in the British House of Commons last night. = A decision adverse to Mr. Bradlaugh's right to vote in Parliament without taking an oath has been given in the Court of Queen's Bench. Congratulatory telegrams ave been sent over the Mexican cable.

Domestic,-The decision was rendered yesterday that the banks cannot redeposit with the Treasury the bonds that were withdrawn in anticipation of passage of the Funding bill. === Senator David Davis in a speech gave reasons for his determination to vote with the Democrats in the matter of the organization of the Senate Committees. The President nominated Henry G. Pearson to be Postmaster at New-York City. === It is understood at Washington that the reorganization of the Senate Committees will be effected on Monday by agreement between the two parties. = John T. Rich has been nominated by Republicans to succeed Mr. Conger in Congress from Michigan. === The Massachusetts House yesterday ordered to a third reading the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicated liquors. = By a boiler explesion at Buffalo yesterday, six men were killed even wounded. === The bill to abolish the Hell Gate pilotage fees was ordered to a third read ing in the State Assembly yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Smith resigned from the Police Board yesterday and James Matthews was appointed in his place; the meeting of the Board was very lively. ____ A company to build an underground railroad was formed in Breoklyn. At the Whittaker court-martial Mr. Southworth, the Boston expert, continued his testi-The Secret Service officers within the last few days have arrested sixteen counterfeiters. = Many prominent Republicans were present last evening at a dinner given to Postmaster-General James. = General Joseph C. Pinckney, Commissioner of Emigration, died, = Gold valu of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121 grains), 88.11 cents: stocks dull, but at the close somewhat

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and clear weather, followed by threatening weather Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 29°; average 321go.

The small boy, age six, who said in court yesterday that "the devil would punish him if he lied, had evidently devoted his attention to the practical aspects of theology.

The theory that like cures like has been officially adopted in the Pennsylvania Legislature, where a bill has been favorably reported instituting corporal punishment for men convicted of beating their wives or other

Mr. Browning has taken THE TRIBUNE'S advice, and secured the recommital of his Elevator bill for further bearing. This last detail should not be too literally fulfilled. The less heard of this bill hereafter the

Woman Suffrage has met with a check in onsin, where the Constitutional Amendment making provision for it has been defeated upon a close vote. But the fact that the vote was close is of itself an encouragement which the friends of Woman Suffrage are not yet accustomed to.

The two Central Park bills made excellent progress in the Legislature yesterday. The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the enlarge-ment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was ordered to a third reading in the Senate nd was favorably reported in the Assembly. Mr. Astor's bill to prohibit the erection of any nal buildings in the Park was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

The principle that cumulative sentences can be imposed under the English law is now firmly established by the decision of the court of last resort. The appeal of the Tichborne laimant to the House of Lords asking that the sentence of two consecutive terms of seven years each, imposed upon him on being convicted on two counts of the same indictment for parjury, be declared illegal, has been sly dismissed by the Lord Chan-The decision of the courts below, which had been steadily adverse to the claim-

sented by so able a lawyer as Mr. Benjamin, well remembered as the versatile statesman who was successively Attorney-General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State of the late Confederacy. This decision has a special interest in this State because of the ground taken by our Court of Appeals in the Tweed case, which is exactly opposed to that now affirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in the English courts.

The country will commend the decision reached by the President and his Cabinet yesterday upon the request of banks to be allowed to withdraw their legal-tenders and redeposit their bonds. After full and careful consideration of the subject, a decision-which Secretary Windom made, though Acting Secretary French signed-was issued, denying the application of the banks. No other action was possible if the Government was to act consistently with former decisions upon similar applications; and no other action would have been fair or just. The letter in which the decisions was communicated takes pains to remove the fear that any contraction of the currency will necessarily result from this refusal, and details the amounts which the Treasury is now paying out and must soon add to the active currency. The uncertainty in which Wall Street seems to have persisted, up to the close of yesterday, in spite of the repeated intimations sent out from Washington that no other course than this was possible,

Senator Davis has convinced himself that he is the arbiter of American destines. The States were balanced at the last election. The voters were almost balanced numerically. Both branches of Congress are "almost balanced." The Senate is balanced, and Mr. Davis is balanced-almost, though he forgot to say it. The Senator is nearly balanced, except that, as he sits on the middle of the beam, he gives a benevolent push to the Democratic side of it. His complacency over his own portrait of himself as the king-pin of our political system, recalls the story of that Kentucky orator who proved that the American Republic was the physical centre of the globe, that Kentucky was the centre of the Republic, that Smith County was the centre of Kentucky, and Yellville the centre of Smith County, and therefore Yellville was the centre of the universe, "Why, gentlemen," said he, "see how nice the sky fits down all around!" The sky fits beautifully all around Senator Davis, and the American people must be rejoiced to know that he will permit the President and his Cabinet to have "a fair hearing," and will graciously confer upon the country "a respite from discord" and "rest from sectional strife."

There are two logical reasons for thinking that the nomination of Mr. Pearson for Postmaster, made by President Garfield yesterday, is an excellent one. The first is that Mr. Pearson has been Assistant-Postmaster under Mr. James, and has not only become familiar with the methods which made Mr. James's administration such a conspicuous success, but must of necessity have contributed to its efficiency, or he could not have held the post he did. The second is, that although the position is one of great influence and has a salary as large as that of a Cabinet officer, and might therefore easily tempt the .ambition of many men, no other name than that of Mr. Pearson has been so much as mentioned in connection with it. There was an immediate demand from the business community, upon the transfer of Mr. James to the Cabinet, for the promotion of Mr. Pearson to the place left vacant, and no other candidate has been publicly suggested. The President has promptly recognized the business sentiment of the city, and has been able in doing so to make an appointment in strict accordance with the best ideals of the civil service. The fact that the new Postmaster is a relaive of the old, is of no possible significance, and has been justly disregarded.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Ex-Secretary Evarts and ex-Senators Thurman and Howe have been appointed to represent the United States in the International Monetary Conference. While it is possible that the Commission might have been even stronger, had the President selected, in place of one of the gentlemen from political life, some banker or business man of practical experience in dealing with monetary questions, the delegates named will doubtless represent the wishes of this country with great ability. It appears from English telegrams that the British Ministry raises an objection to the form of the invitation. It is thought to imply that all who participate will be committed in advance to an effort to "restore the double standard"-whatever that may mean. Apparently it suits the British Ministry for the moment to be quite in the dark as to the aims of France and the United States in calling this Conference. But negotiation will doubtless open the door of invitation wide enough to admit Great Britain, without any direct or implied commitment. Other Powers,

it is understood, will be fully represented. Why is this Conference to be held ? Briefly, because France and England joined hands, for political and not for financial reasons, to make the last Conference a failure. Because, since that time, France has been forced to defend itself by virtual abandonment of silver coinage, and nevertheless has seen its gold reserve cut down nearly one balf in less than a year. Because, since that time, terrible commercial disasters have aroused British merchants and bankers to the consequences of continuing the trade with India upon the present basis. Because Germany also, while still unable to get upon a basis of gold alone, has seen its gold reserve cut down, within the past six months, to less than \$45,000.000. Because, in short. nothing has saved European nations from far greater disturbances than they have yet witnessed, except the fact that the United States has persisted in turning into useless coin, and in locking up in Treasury vaults, more than two-thirds of its product of silver. Had the United Stares suspended silver coinage more than a year ago, as the ablest European bimetallists urged, Great Britain would have been the first to call for a new Conference to help that nation out of its difficulty.

What reason has the United States to move in the matter? The condition of our foreign trade is such that we can compel Europe to send us gold for food as long and as largely as we wish. If it had been desired by a capable Government to deplete foreign reserves and strengthen our own still more, a suspension of silver coinage would have sent \$27,000,000 more of silver bullion to seek a market abroad, and Europe would have been obliged to pay gold for that also. Instead of using its evident power to force international attention to the silver problem, however, the

which they saw fit to take prior to and at the Conference in 1878. Undoubtedly this country, having piled up in its Treasury within the last three years \$76,000,000 of silver, can still continue the operation for some time. But an end must come sooner or later, and then the breaking of the dam will make the flood more disastrons to all commercial nations. In kindness rather than for self-interest or of necessity, the United States seeks to see the monetary problem pushed toward a wise and safe solution by an agreement between the nations chiefly interested.

The appeal of the Manchester merchants to the British Ministry is but one of many signs that the commercial interests of that country regard the situation with anxiety. In October last, according to the Borsen Zeitung of Berlin, the Bank of Germany held but \$42,500,000 in gold. Its specie increased \$4,355,000 by December 15, perhaps mainly in gold, but again declined \$6,845,000 to January S, and the shipments to this country indicate that most of the loss was probably in gold. Since that date the bank has gained \$15,965,000 in specie, and may have recuperated its gold reserve. The gold held by the Bank of France fell to \$108,494,757 February 10, and the absorption of gold in the interior has been such that the central reserve at Paris contained, on the 24th of February, only \$21,635.768 in gold. Recent large purchases of American securities have already started new shipments of gold from Europe, and the approaching season of navigation is likely to increase very rapidly the balance payable to this country in gold on merchandise account. Without doubt, therefore, the stores of European nations must be still further depleted during the current year.

If, in addition, the United States proposes to stop its separate coinage of silver, until foreign Powers are ready to bear their share of the burden, what does it mean? It means that England, Germany and France will be compelled to pay over \$2,000,000 per month to this country in gold, besides all the balances now payable. The silver produced here would then be sold in Europe at some price. That some temporary decline in price would follow is evident, but it would soon force England to propose terms of monetary peace. The true object of the Conference ought to be to avert this disturbance by a frank statement of the position and purpose of the United States. Like France, the United States will soon be obliged to stop the coinage of silver, until the Western nations can agree upon a common basis of action. If that fact is plainly and forcibly stated, Great Britain will hardly take the responsibility and face the risk of preventing a settlement.

A BOARD AT BOILING POINT.

General Smith is tired of his position in a minority of one in the Police Board and goes out. His parting shot at his colleagues made a great stir at the Central Office vesterday. The Board boiled over in the manner set forth elsewhere. The new Commissioner, James Matthews, is a reputable lawyer who has the esteem of bench and bar. He has very little time in which to make his mark, for his term will expire in May.

With only a month and a half to serve, he can hardly accomplish much in removing old abuses. But at least he can leave politics alone. Too much politics in the Police Department has brought us to such a pass that the streets are brimming with abominations and reeking with disease. The death-rate is rising so high that this year is likely to prove the most fatal in the annals of New-York. And all the explanations of the Commissioners in answer to General Smith do not explain away these evils.

General Smith's fulmination of views has served one useful purpose at least. In the excited speech-making that went on at Police Headquarters yesterday, one fact became apparent which the public has not thoroughly appreciated before. It is that all of the three remaining Commissioners are in favor of the separation of the Street-Cleaning Bureau from the Police Department, and in favor of the passage of the bill putting the work in charge of the Mayor. They so state in their speeches and their talks with the reporters. There is no reason to suppose that they do not all mean what they say. Let the Legislature take them at their word and adopt the bill. Any legislation upon which General Smith and his three colleagues, in the present temper of all of them, are agreed, must possess great intrinsic merits.

DILETTANTISM IN POLITICS.

There is no more amusing class of people in the world than the dilettante sort-half-way literary men and half-way politicians, or political philosophers, as they would prefer to be called. Without being straight-up-anddown anything in particular, they stand into pretty much everything at the angle of forty-five degrees made by their noses in the air, and there is nothing that they keep out of from any mistrust of their own knowledge or capacity to manage. They keep out of active politics, to be sure, but only because the associations are low and the aims of parties not sufficiently elevated to suit themnot because they do not hold themselves entirely competent to "run the country" if they could do it without compromising their dignity. So they tip-toe round the edge of politics, sneering at the commonness of the common people, the common sort of men they pick out to make their laws and run their government, and the common sort of motives that actuate them. The field of politics is always somewhat dusty, and the noises of its contention are anything but harmonious. To the leoker-on with lifted nose it seems a bad lot wrestling with each other in a mean, selfish way for nothing better than the prizes of office. Whenever he condescends to inquire of the grimy wrestlers as to how the scrimmage goes, he finds only new causes for melancholy and occasions for disgust. "To 'anybody," he says, "who wants political parties in the State and the United States to mean something more than merely 'ins' 'and 'outs,' their talk is quite unsatisfactory." And then he laments in a languid way that political strife should be merely a competition for the honor and emoluments of office-holding, much as if he should say, "Why do these " yulgar people quarrel over offices they are not "fit for, and only want the honor and emolu-"ments of, when they might elevate official standards and purify politics by taking men like myself, who do not want office, but would consent to be impressed into it "for the general good of humanity ?"

Now these people are not half so wise as they seem. Callow young persons, undergraduates and such, who are apt to mistake hypercriticism for superior wisdom, take stock in them from sheer freshness and inexperience. They have not learned how easy a thing it is to criticise, sneer and find fault. Criticism is to be cultivated as a disease to be overcome and outgrown. The destructive propensity and sparling disposition lap over from the brute and appear to greater or less degree in the childhood of men. They are the lower instincts; the dead selves which philosophers and builders make stepping-stones to higher things. The number of those who give loose rein to the passion for fault-finding is comparatively small. Most men find out by the time they reach manhood that the human nose was made for other uses than to be elevated as a signal of distress, and that the chronic grumbler is not so much a man of high ideals as a social nuisance. Your dilettante politicians and "scratchers" are ordinarily of two classes: sour and disappointed old men whom nothing suits and with whom fault-finding has become the ruling passion, and very young men who have not learned to discriminate justly between the strength of character which patiently endures human limitations working with such tools as are at command, and the restless weakness which forever sneers at the imperfection of the only instrumentalities at hand, and wastes itself in practising attitudes of longing for the unattainable. The young men for the most part grow out of it. Comparatively few get finally stranded on the bar of perpetual discontent. For those who do, who become the chronic grumblers, there is no hope. They get into newspapers and become pessimists in politics, lamenting the degeneracy and selfishness of the time, petulantly calling upon all the world to hold off from its differences and disputes while they issue millennial prescriptions; or they go into magazines to demonstrate laboriously that life is not worth living; or organize coteries of self-sufficient reformers with revolutionary theories; or sit in lonely state on barrel-heads in country groceries picking the Christian religion to pieces or declaiming against the village constable's

Of course these people have their uses Everything in nature has. These gentlemen not only afford us an example to be shunned of the effect of giving too loose rein and free development to the critical propensity, but they furnish amusement by their wise airs, their self-sufficiency and conceit. For they are really very funny when they think they are wise. They amuse the world when they invite it to stop its goings-on and listen to them. The crowd can only laugh when the dilettante politicians call them vulgar. There is a fashion in certain small circles of using the phrase "practical politicians" as a term of reproach. But they are, after all, the men who do things. They represent the average self-governing man. And the average man expects to have his laws made and executed and his government administered, not by the superior beings who tip-toe round the edges of the vulgar crowd, but by men who are in it and of it, and of the same class with themselves. It is all very pretty to stand off from the herd of common people wrestling with the problem of self-government, and, because petty and selfish and other human motives enter into it, say "This is a mere strife for office, and very discouraging to those who think parties should have higher aims." But it is not discouraging to any man who has the sense and the stuff in him to do a man's work in the world with such tools as are allowed him. It is for practical men not to waste time in deploring the existence of selfishness, but to set themselves to using the selfish instincts of men for the promotion of the general good. The useful men in the world are those who use the tools they have, not the dilettante class who refuse to do anything because the only tools they have to work with

ignorance of international law.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD AND THE INDIANS. Some of the Eastern philanthropists who interest themselves with praiseworthy zeal in the welfare of the Indians are a little disturbed at the appointment of Mr. Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior, because he is a Western man, and because Western men are as a rule disposed to act on the frontiersman's theory that the only good Indian is a dead one. We think they are borrowing trouble without cause. The new Secretary does not live far enough West to share the current trontier view as to the proper treatment for the savages. Besides, he is a gentleman of kindly disposition and of much too wide an acquaintance with public affairs not to know that the old policy of feeding a tribe one year and fighting it the next is as expensive as it is inhuman. When he comes to develop his Indian policy we have no doubt that it will give earnest support to all practical efforts to help the Indians to become responsible, self-sustaining, property-owning citizens. Such a policy will unquestionably have the indorsement of President Garfield. The action of Congress will be needed, however, to carry it into effect. President Hayes found the obtuseness and indifference of Congress a stumbling-block in his way when he sought to introduce new methods in the Indian service. Public sentiment is now so emphatic in favor of applying civilizing processes to the savages that Congress will soon be spurred up to ac-

Mr. Kirkwood has made a good beginning in his conference with the representatives of the Colorada Utes, who want to back out of their agreement for ceding their old reservation and moving to a new one, and set up the pretence that they only bargained to sell the mountain lands. The Secretary told them that their contract was fairly made and fully understood and agreed to by their chiefs and head men, and that they would have to abide by it. At the same time he assured them that if the new lands set apart for them were not satisfactory, and a better location could be found in either Utah or Colorado, the Government would allow them the fullest liberty of choice and deal with them in a liberal spirit. He thus showed them that, while the Government insisted that they should fulfil their part of the contract, it was willing to do more than carry out its own part. Here is a mingling of firmness, justace and generosity that speaks well for both the head and heart of the new Secretary.

Probably the final solution of the South African troubles will, sooner or later, be found in the formation of a Confederacy embracing all the civilized States in that region. This proposition was made in England before the outbreak of the Transvaal War, but met with little encouragement, owing, perhaps, to the prevalent English opinion that all people enjoying the blessings of British Colonial rule ought to be content with it till the end of time. There are civilized inhabitants enough in South Africa to form a strong self-governing Repub-He. According to the latest statistics the population of Cape Colony is 682,000, of Natal 269,000, of the Orange Free State 37,000, and of the Transvaal 120,000, taking no account of the savage tribes. Here, then, are 1.008,000 people of European ancestry, who could soon be welded together into a homogeneous nationality if they had the tie of common political interests. There would be at almost the first natural intellectual process. first some jealousy between the Dutch and English unt, was affirmed, and the appeal was dismissed without any argument from the Crown
Germany and France to escape thus far the
most serious and mumps, it is not so much a faculty
it is now if the Dutch did not feel that they were

under foreign rule. The early English and German settlers of Pennsylvania managed to get along amicably together, and the Dutch and English are less diverse in language and customs. There is coom enough in South Africa for a prosperous agricultural population of four or five millions. Land is ridiculously cheap. An English traveller who has just published a book about the Transvaal save he was offered 1,500 acres of fine grazing land in exchange

If the Legislature means to do anything to relieve this city from the nuisance of foul streets it should move at once and not wait till the spring winds and sunshine have converted the pestilential fifth into dust and lodged a large share of it in the lungs and ouses of the inhabitants. The law-makers at Albany should understand that in the descending scale of inefficiency, extravagance and impudent disregard of the public comfort and health through which our street-cleaning experiments have run, the present system has touched bottom. Any change will be an improvement. In fact, we would be better off if the municipal government were wholly released from any connection with the business, and the removal of mud and garbage were latto private enterprise. Before having recourse to the plan of every householder keeping half of the street clean in front of his premises, however, the people are disposed to try one more experiment—that of a contract system under the supervision of the Mayor. That official is evidently desirous of dis tinguishing himself and doing the city a service as an active friend of clean streets. Let him have a fair chance. He can do little or nothing until the Legislature comes to his aid. Will the easy-going gentlemen who lounge away three or four hours day in the luxurious new Capitol at Albany take notice that the city is looking to them for prompt action in this matter ?

The Democratic Senators have evidently inherited

When Senator Eaton says the Democrats "did act so like asses" in the last campaign he called fresh attention to the fact that they very appropri

President Garfield's ability to hold his tongue re nains unimpaired. There are all sorts of rumors daily about the appointments he is certain to make to-morrow, but when to-morrow arrives the appointments fail to appear. Most of them have been postponed by the correspondents till next week, which is very obliging conduct on the part of the correspondents. The President is doing his own choosing and is taking his time about it, two things which demonstrate his wisdom.

Ex-Postmaster General Key is kind enough to speak favorably of all the members of the new Cabi net. He says Blaine is the "brainiest man in it"; "Bob Lincoln is a fine young man"; that 'MacVengh is a smart fellow"; that "James is a man of great executive ability," and that "Windom is a careful, prudent man." Judge Key speaks with moderation, it will be observed. He himself went is a careful, pracent man." Jacks key speaks we moderation, it will be observed. He himself went into the Haves Cabinet because he was the only living "Old Line Whig," and it is natural that he should look upon men with inferior qualifications somewhat condescendingly.

The great Hancock banquet comes off to-night at the Manhattan Club. Any guest who is so illmannered as to allude to the Morey letter or to the tariff as a local issue will be dropped, head downward, from a second-story window.

It is tolerably safe to say that a man who hangs around Washington begging for an office simply advertises his unfirmess for holding one.

Not a peep yet from the genial Mr. Cox. He takes it uncommonly hard. Secretary Windom, in conversation with the Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, thus defines his views on the tariff: "It is

true I have made no recent speeches on the tariff, ecause the matter has not been discussed in the Senate except by Senator Beck and others who lugged it in irrelevantly for several years. While a man ought to have well-defined views upon it, it is also true that it is an issue that changes somewhat with the varying necessities of the Government. The condition of our manufactures, the balance of The condition of our manufactures, the balance of our trade and our commercial intercourse with other nations, all modify the question from time to time. I have never been a free-trader and have always been a protective tariff man. Perhaps a good definition of my position may be found in the Republican platform of 1860 and succeeding years. I have advocated a proper, reasonable protective tariff in my political speeches in my own and other States, and my votes have always been in harmony with my Republican principles. But the tariff is a business question purely, and it is an important element in the administration of the details of the Treasury Department."

David Davis displays his usual "independence" by voting with the Democrats to grab the organization of the Senate. He holds that it would be partisanship to vote with the Republicans in favor of decency and fair play. The Judge didn't ster, to get off the fence this time—he tumbled off.

If Senator Eaton will attend the Manhattan Club anquet and repeat his interesting remark anent asses he will impart liveliness to the occasion

That procession of young men to the Democratic camp still delays to start. A free distribution of notographs of William H. English-which can be night cheap at wholesale-might stimulate things

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The engagement of Madame Janauschek, which began at this theatre last Monday, goes on in pros perity, and thus far has been devoted to perform aces of "Brunhild," "Mother and Son" and Medea," To-night it will be signalized by the production of " Macbeth." The eminence of Madame Jauanschek as an actress has long been established it needs no recognition. It could neither be injured by detraction nor augmented by praise. Her greatest triumphs, we think, are achieved in characters of which the essential attribute is humanity. As Medea, which she acted last night, she was wonder fully strong, in the expression of jealousy, in her plea for justice, and in the agony of her supplication to the children. But this mad barbarian character is not really sympathetic, as this actress portrays her, and the style of Madame Janauschek does not harmonize with ideals of classic outline and classic dignity. The great actress will be seen on Monday as Mary Stuart, and then she will appear at her best In the fourteen years which have passed since firs she startled the admiration of audiences here by he performances in the German language, she has loss of her power of emotion, her warmth of heart her sensitive imagination, or her strong and keen in-tellect; and she has steadily grown in artistic skill and finish. The cast of "Medea" was as follows:

Medea.....Janauschek Janustenek
Honry Meredita
James Taylor
George W. Wessells
James L. Carbart
Perkins D. Fisher
Geo: ga Counor
J. T. McDonald
John Huster
Kato Fletcher
Mrs. Carbart
Miss Jewell Gordon Female slave. Abszrtus (Children)

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

A change of bill was made at this house on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Haverly produced, with the Goodwin Froliques, a new piece, of a light character, entitled, "The Marionettes." It was seen by a large assemblage and received with merriment The plot, such as it is, turns upon a theatrical application of the idea in the old farce of "The Live Indian." A young fellow wishes to carry off a girl from a boarding-school, and, with this view, himself and a friend effect an entrance, disguised as mari onettes. The kind of sport which ensues may readily be inferred. This, in brief, is the wildest sort of farce. Mr. Goodwin and his companions entered cordially into the spirit of the piece, and certainly succeeded in providing such an entertainment as fully justifies the title of their company.

THE RIVALS AT WALLACK'S. Sheridan's familiar and excellent comedy of "The Rivals,"-so strong in humor and character, and so human and sympathetic in interest that it can be enjoyed as much in our time as ever it was in its own-was revived last night at Wallack's Theatra and was smoothly and even bulliantly acted, in the presence of a large and delighted andience. Mr. Gilbert's impersonation of Sir Anthony Absolute would suffice, by itself, to make this revival a tri-

intensely earnest, but very comical, choice, and the make it equally a model of dramafic art and a de-light to educated taste. Mr. Gilbert was loudly applanded, and was recalled before the curtain. Wallack's dramatic company showed its st wallack's dramatic company showed its strength, in this fiece, to more advantage than in "The School for Scandal." Of the two, "The Rivais" is the less exacting piece; it is simpler, less artificial, more homely, and its light is that of genial humor rather than of sparking and einborate wif. This remark glances at the reason why the actors of the modern school can deal with it more successfully than they can with its companion comedy. The full cast is appended:

Sir Authony Abso

MUSICAL NOTES.

M. Lamoureux, the late conductor of the Paris pera, is in London preparing for two orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, in which it is his inten-tion to produce some of the most noticeable works of living French composers.

The public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society

at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon was brilliantly successful. The audience was very large, and, for a matinee audience, remarkably en-thusiastic, and the performance promised great things for this evening.

The repertory for the second week of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will be: Monday, La Sonnambula," with Gerster, Ravelli and Del Puente; Wednesday, first performance of " Il Barbiere," with the same a tists; Friday, "Linds di Chamouni," with Gerster in the title role, "Car-men" will be sung at the matinee on Saturday.

PERSONAL

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson is to be the official representative of Massachusetts at the Cowpens, S. C., centennial celebration. It is proposed to appoint the widow of General W.

F. Bartlett to the charge of the vacant postoffice in Pittsfield, Mass. Ex-Senator Eaton has declined the formal enter-

tainment which his Democratic friends wished to bestow upon him on his retirement from public life.

The President and Mrs. Garfield are already entertaining a great deal in a quiet way; they rarely sit down to table without some informally invited

Mrs. Evarts and her daughters will remain in Washington until May 1, and will then return to their house in this city. Senator Hill, of Colorado, will take their Washington house.

Ex-Secretary Ramsey, who has a great deal of property in his own State, will return there immediately, give up politics, and attend to his private business. Ex-Vice-President Wheeler has also with-Lord Beaconsfield is described as looking as if the

evere winter had told on him; his eyes are terribly sunk and hollowed in that pallid, mask-like face, as if the fiery soul behind had scorched them to

Mr. Carlyle in making his bequest of the Craigen puttock estate to Edinburgh University, wrote: 'Craigenputtock was, for many generations, the patrimony of a family named Welsh, the eldest son usually a 'John Welsh,' in series going back, think some, to the famous John Welsh, son-in-law of the reformer Knox. The last male heir of the family was John Welsh, esq., surgeon, Haddington. His one child and heiross was my late dear, magnanimous, much-loving and, to me, inestimable wife. in memory of whom, and of her constant nobleness and piety toward him and toward me, I am nowshe having been the last of her kindred-about to bequeath to Edinburgh University with whatever property is in me this Craigenputteck, which was theirs and hers." Mr. Carlyle proceeds: "Burwas theirs and hers." Mr. Carlyle proceeds: "Bursaries to be always given on solemniy strict and faithful trial to the worthiest, or if (what in justice can never happen, though it illustrates my intention) the claims of two were absolutely equal, and could not be settled by further trial, preference is to fall in favor of the more unrecommended and unfriended under penalties graver than I or any highest mortal can pretend to impose, but which I can never doubt—as the law of eternal justice, inexorably valid, whether neticed or unnoticed, pervades all corners of space and of time—are very sure to be punctually exacted if incurred." Having stated some other conditions, Mr. Carlyle concludes: "And so may a little trace of help to the young heroic soul struggling for what is highest spring from this poor arrangement and is highest spring from this poor arrangement and bequest. May it run forever, if it can, as a thread of pure water from the Scottish rocks, trickling into its little basin by the thirsty wayside for those to whom it veritably belongs. Amen."

GENERAL NOTES.

A great circular panorama of the battle of Gravelotte has been completed and placed on exhibition in Berlin. It represents the moment when the Prussian Corps of Guards and the Saxons, having pressed round by forced marches to the extreme right of the French position, are moving forward to the storming of St. Privat. The spectator is supposed to be standing on one of the first of the villages shattered and burnt by German shells, around him being charred rafters and all the debris of war. The landscape is true to nature in all the details, and of many of the combaints correct portraits are given. The artist is Professor Hunten, a painter of battle scenes, who was born at Paras in 1827, became a pupil of Camphanese at Dusseldorf, and west through the campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870.

The influence of the Village Improvement Societies, of which the germ was planted in Stockbridge, Mass., about forty years ago, and which have done much within recent years to beautify New-Eugland towns, has extended beyond the Rocky Mountains, and bids fair to bring forth good fruit where there is sore need of such a harvest. The small towns of California present a dis treasing appearance. They were built, for the most part, literally at railroad speed, and a dry climate and dusts soil have gone far to destroy whatever sightliness they may have ever possessed; but they are not beyond the help of improvement societies. A citizen of Earkeley has offered a prize of \$20 for the best hedge, other than cypiess, grown in front of any village lot, and societies have been established in several towns. The newspapers nave taken up the subject, and there is reason to believe that loval pride may be so stimulated as to work as anuazing change throughout the State.

An unusual though not unique competition has just been completed by the award of prizes offered a year ago for the best yield of corn and potatoes raised by Vermont boys under seventeen years of age. J. Hubbard of Whiting received a first prize of \$25 and a scholarship in the University for the production of 122 bushels of dry shelled corn to the acre, and Lewis S. Breed of Gosben, a first prize of the same value for the production of 492 bushels of potatoes to the acre. There were 305 competitors from 146 towns and, as many of the boys raised both corn and potatoes, the number of plots under cultivation was about 400. average production of Vermont farms for the year 1878 was thirty-nine bushels of corn to the acre and la bushels of potatoes, so that, in spite of an unfavorable year, the boys have more than trebled the average proyear, the boys have more than trebled the average pro-duction. The competition was suggested and carried out by the State University and Agricultural College, whose efforts to raise the standard of agricultural college, whose efforts to raise the standard of agriculture are cordially appreciated throughout the commonwealth. A similar competition has been maintained in Mains for the first two months with results in the last instance and somewhat better than those obtained in Vermont. The value of agricultural colleges has been sometimes questioned on the ground that they taughts great deal of theory and very little practice; but it is an excelest combination of theory and practice which can raise 492 hushels of potatoes on an acre of Vermont land.

A few weeks ago a scheme to reclaim the Everglades of Florida was announced, but there were no details of the proposed plan, and it was gene garded as the visionary project of sould details of the proposed plan, and it was generally regarded as the visionary project of some Colonel Sellers in real life. But day better resterday the Philadelphia papers contained an intellistible account of the undertaking, which is in the hands of a Philadelphia company, to be known as the Atlantic and East Coars Canal and Okeschobes Land Company. Florida owns the land by a United States patent, the State Logicature has granted a charter, and the aum of \$5,000 has been deposited with the State Treasurer as a guarantee. It is announced that Hamilton Discion is to by the praident of the company, and W. H. Gattmer the treasurer, and that work will begin machistely. The plan, as it is described in the Philadelphia papers, is as tollows: The company will dig a canal ten miles long, from Late Oxechobes to the head waters of the Caloseshatche River. This river flows into the Guilr of Mexico, and its mouth is, according to the surveys made by Colone Meigs, of the Topographical Engineers, United States Const Survey, and General Gillmore, twenty-three and g half feet lower than Lake Okechobe. The work of the engineers is simply to drain the lake sufficiently to prevent its overflow. It is this overflow which causes the vent its overflow. It is this overflow which can Everglades to be submerged with water, the laite no natural outlet. The Everglades are surround